





**FIVE YEAR PLAN**  
**OF**  
**JAIPUR STATE**



## CONTENTS

	PAGE
I —Agriculture	1
II —Animal Husbandry	21
III —Irrigation	27
IV —Forests	30
V —Industries	38
VI —Co operation	51
VII —Education	54
VIII —Medical Relief	67
IX —Public Health	71
X —Roads and Buildings	76
XI —Railway	79
XII —Local Self Government and Improvement	81
XIII —Finance	98



## FIVE YEAR PLAN OF JAIPUR STATE

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THIS is an attempt conditioned by our resources and difficulties to prepare the outline of a five year plan for a better Jaipur. Laissez faire is dead long live planned economy. Its objective is materialistic the increase in the standard of life but its motif and its fulfilment call for the best in human spirit. For the dry bones of any plan can spring to life only if vitalised by the will of the Government and the enthusiasm of the people fused into an integral whole. The recent constitutional developments in the State will mean little if as a result this integration is not fostered. And the standard of life to be raised is not of the few but the many. All aspects of the economic life must be embraced. To increased production must be added better distribution. The industrial development must at the same time be sustained by an increase in the purchasing power of the agriculturists. But a higher standard of life involves more than such increase. It means also better health a quickening of intelligence and sensitiveness and above all an ability to pursue corporate economic cultural and self governing activities. The masses have to be helped to make efforts to get rid of poverty and insecurity dirt and disease stagnation and death to things that are worthwhile which at present are largely their lot. This is perhaps the highest exercise of creative energy. Fulfilment can come only after a long process of trial and error. This plan is thus only a framework and no blue print. It will always seek amplification in the light both of experience and public criticism especially of the representatives of the people in the Council and the Assembly, recently constituted.

Each department is dealt with separately but not because of any lack of recognition that all spheres must interact closely. For each head of this note there is a corresponding detailed statement with its key statement. These detailed statements are to be found in the appendices.

## I — AGRICULTURE

EVEN after industry can draw off, the present surplus engaged in agriculture and the future growth of population and a balance is struck between agriculture and industry the former will remain predominant. It is thus the keystone of our plan.

Jaipurians must be trained not only to man the rapidly growing Agricultural Department but also to undertake scientific farming. As early as places can be secured five young men will be trained in post graduate and five in graduate courses at State expense. Further it is understood that the Birla Educational Trust propose to start an Agricultural College at Pilani. Cultivated land and a large dairy farm are already available there for this purpose. The State will set up an Agricultural School at Jaipur for training the subordinate staff required.

1 Training  
of Staff.

The land is fertile but arid. No single factor can therefore add so much to its productivity as extension of irrigation. To ensure sufficiency in food and reduce the chances of famine the objective should be to extend the irrigated area from one seventh of the total cultivated area to about half. Large State irrigation reservoirs, canals or State hydro-electric tube wells have been dealt with under Irrigation. Other measures to extend irrigation are indicated below —

2 Extension of  
Irrigation.

(a) Of the existing pakka wells about 22 000 are in use and 12 000 are out of use. This is largely on account of their striking rocky strata or impervious clay. While rock boring seldom succeeds vertical boring



with strainers to cope with impervious clay frequently does. The cost per well averages about Rs 300/. Again a substantial number of pucca wells have gone out of use because of the subsidence of the sub soil water. Frequently the construction of small bundhs near such wells remedies this evil. In order to induce restoration of pucca wells Government will have to give generous aid and concessions

- (i) Boring will be carried out by the Agricultural Department at concessional rates
- (ii) A grant of 25% of the cost of remedial measures and where necessary to give also will be given
- (iii) Enhancement of rent from barani to chahi rates will be postponed during the pendency of Settlement, or 10 years whichever is longer
- (iv) Technical advice, and wood for burning lime will also be given. An expenditure of Rs 375 000/ has been proposed, as aid for the restoration of about 6 000 pucca wells. This should lead after 10 years to an increase in revenue amounting to over two lakhs annually. Ordinarily a pucca well covers 8 bigbas of land. The average difference between chahi and barani rate may be estimated at Rs 4/8/ per igbha.

(b) 500 new pucca wells should be constructed in barani land during the next five years

- (i) Here again Government will contribute 25% of the cost. An expenditure of 5 lakhs at an average of Rs 1,000/ grant per well has been provided

- (ii) The construction of a new pucca well should automatically carry with it the concession of no enhancement of rent for a period of 20 years. Ultimately this investment of Rs 5 lakhs should lead to an enhancement of revenue of Rs 18 000/ annually

(c) Construction of 1 000 small village tanks. Government propose to construct about 500 such tanks entirely at their cost and enhance the rents immediately. The other 500 tenants will be encouraged to construct jointly on the terms that Government will contribute 25% of the cost and not enhance rents during the pendency of the Settlement. Three lakhs have been provided for this purpose. Thus roughly 5 000 bighas will be irrigated. The difference in talabi and barani rents is about Rs 2/ per bigha. The investment should lead to an increase in revenue of Rs 10 000 annually.

(d) Construction of 2 500 kachcha wells. The cost of pakli wells has gone up very considerably. Further we ought to make sure whether electric tube wells will succeed or not before encouraging new pakka well on an extensive scale. For these reasons and also for a rapid extension of vegetable and fruit cultivation an immediate multiplication of kachcha wells is desirable. Such wells however are possible only in morenda' clay and clay loam soils.

- (1) Government will pay as grant 25% of the cost. Two lakhs have been provided for this purpose.

- (11) There will be no increase in rent during the term of the Settlement and then the assessment will be 25/ less than on land irrigated by pakka wells. No permanent increase in revenue has been estimated as it is likely that most of the kachcha wells will cease to exist before the next Settlement takes place.

(c) In this manner there should be an extension of irrigated area from minor means in the next five years as follows —

1	Restoration of 6 000 pakka wells @ 8 bighas per well	48 000 bighas
2.	500 new pakka well @ 8 bighas per well	4 000
3	1 000 small village tanks @ 5 bighas per tank	5 000
4	2 500 kham wells @ 5 bighas per well	12 500
		<hr/>
		73 500
		<hr/>

(d) As shown in the note and the detailed statement under 'Irrigation' the large irrigation projects are expected to extend the irrigated area as follows —

(1) 500 hydro electric tube wells	50 000 bighas
(11) 7 Irrigation reservoir tanks	
5 23 760 acre only	5 00 000 bighas

TOTAL 5 50 000 bighas

Grand total of the area in which irrigation is to be extended

Minor means	73 500	bighas
Major means	5 23 760	bighas
		<hr/>
		5 23 500 bighas

We may take it that irrigation will be extended roughly over 6 lakh bighas

(g) The present irrigated area is as follows —

Khalsa	3 40 000 bighas
Non Khalsa	4 00 000—a very rough estimate
	<hr/> 7 40 000

This means that we propose to nearly double the area of the irrigated land in the next five years. The total area under cultivation is as follows —

Khalsa	17 25 000 bighas
Non Khalsa	24 75 000 —a very rough estimate
	<hr/> 42 00 000

Instead of the irrigated area being as at present about one seventh of the total cultivated area it will become about one fourth. This will mean a big leap forward in the productivity of agriculture.

(h) Of the 8 lakh bighas that the hydro electric and big reservoir irrigation schemes should irrigate about 2 lakh bighas are at present uncultivated lands. Most of this culturable waste is out of holding or untenanted. Thus extension of agriculture is possible over at least 2 lakh bighas in the near future.

To the blood, toil and sweat that our cultivator has contributed so much the State must now add science. Before it can do so far more intensive research in the laboratory and fields is necessary. The Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research state in their Memorandum on the Development of Agriculture 1944: Indispensable with the proper utilisation of land is the need for carrying out scientific experiments on a scale

3 Contrib<sup>1</sup>  
bution of  
Science

sufficiently large to place the agricultural officer in a position to supply to the cultivator, a schedule of cultivation suitable to his particular land and individual needs. Existing information though considerable in some directions is totally inadequate in others. Its collection necessitates the establishment of at least one experimental farm in every division in which they do not exist already. The plan provides for the immediate development of the research sections of—

- (a) Plant breeding
- (b) Agricultural Chemistry
- (c) Entomology
- (d) Mycology

Five agricultural farms in tracts with different soils or a central fruit garden and several fruit nurseries for trial demonstration and distribution of improved seeds of crops and vegetables and fruit plants are to be started at once all over the State. A Botanical Garden is being laid out near Jaipur City.

4 Improved  
seeds

(a) Pending a fuller contribution to our knowledge by the new experimental farms imported improved seeds, which are found to be better than local seeds particularly of cotton (long or medium staple) bajra guar maize til moong tobacco ground nut sugarcane potato soya beans and other vegetables, will be distributed widely.

(b) A special drive will be made immediately to extend potato cultivation in rural areas where it is grown very inadequately. The Agricultural Department will import potato seed and distribute it at a subsidised price.

(c) If the powdery mildew disease which at present attacks zeera every second or third year can be overcome by measures suggested by the Imperial Mycologist an effort will be made to extend the area of this valuable and easily grown rabi cash crop

(d) The cultivation of sugarcane is severely limited by the fact that it requires 12 to 18 irrigations in most parts of the State. But when the vast Bisalpur Reservoir and canal project costing 2½ crores of rupees is completed it will irrigate 2 50 000 acres of rich dhamni and black soil tracts in the south west of the State. This should lead to a considerable increase in the area under sugarcane zeera and cotton crops

(e) The activities of the Department will be extended to Sheikhwati the northern arid tract in the State. This is a single crop area the principal crops being bajra, moth and guar. Experiments will be made in order to popularise Jakhana bajra and introduce groundnut. For nine months cultivators in this tract are free from agricultural work. Special efforts will therefore be made to improve or extend their subsidiary or cottage industries such as wool spinning and weaving and sheep and camel rearing

(f) The Department will induce the farmers to try the improved seeds - new implements and manures as against their varieties on their own farms. The demonstration farms thus carried to the villages will be a most valuable supplement to work on Government farms

nurseries to be established all over the State will largely solve this problem. The staff will also give advice free. The new 'Tenancy Act' recently passed expressly encourages the plantation of trees whether of fruit fuel or timber by extending considerably the cultivators rights over them. Also a indicated under the head of 'Forests' Government will consider the grant of concessions in the matter of rent or cash subsidies for this purpose.

8 Increase  
and production  
of  
manure.

Our cultivator behaves towards his soil as the moneylender does to him. He gives little and takes out much. Actually the soil in a hot climate needs more manure than elsewhere, being poorer in humus and nitrogen.

(1)

The farm yard manure he uses is more than half as poor in quality and quantity, as it need be. He burns half the cow dung. He loses even more of the liquid counterpart so rich in nitrogen content. But even if all the farmyard manure possible was utilised plenty of other organic and inorganic manures would still be required.

Here again the department must carry out research and experiments in order to find out the most suitable fertilisers to be used for different crops on different kinds of soil.

In the meantime we propose the following measures

(a) Help Village panchayats to start communal forests, so as to decrease the use of cow dung as fuel.

(b) Introduce simple methods of conserving urine of cattle.

(c) Sell at subsidised rates ammonium sulphate, to be obtained through Government of India Rs 50 000/ has been provided for this purpose

(d) Compost the refuse and nightsoil of Jaipur City by the hot fermentation method evolved at Bangalore In the light of experience gathered extend this to the 31 new town municipalities and sell the compost to the neighbouring cultivators

(e) Scientists are not agreed as to what is the best method of composting for rural areas The department must arrange further experimental work in this both on their farm and in panchayat villages

(f) Oil cakes are rich in nitrogen But it is not enough to encourage oil seed production, or more oil mills Steps will also be taken to secure that oil and not oil seed is exported

(g) Steps are afoot to get a bone crushing factory established in the State and to discourage the export of bones One of the terms with the factory will be that it will sell to the Government or cultivators as much bone meal as may be required for use as manure

(h) The heavy chemicals factory to be set up in the Sambhar Samlat area in order to utilise salt bitterns will be induced to manufacture such chemical fertilisers as may be practicable and useful

The following problems admit of being tackled together and largely by the same staff —

Extension of cultivation particularly in areas to be commanded by the seven irrigation reservoir projects settlement of ex soldiers and others creation of communal forests dealt with in detail under the head Forests plugging and afforestation by way of experiments to remedy gully erosion contour bunding



as an experimental measure to conserve rain water, and remedy sheet erosion. There are four Tehsils Malpura, Todā Rai Singh Phagi and Kbandar which afford the largest scope in these directions. Almost all the areas involved in the seven irrigation reservoir projects belong to these Tehsils. But success in all these problems will depend most of all on how carefully particular villages and lands for these purposes are selected. First of all a Tehsildar assisted by two Qanungos and two Patwaris, specially deputed will make a preliminary survey of most of the village in these four tehsils. On the basis of this a committee of experts, consisting of a Soldiers Resettlement Officer (Nazim's grade), a Deputy Director of Agriculture the Forest Working Plan Officer and an Irrigation Engineer, will put up concrete proposals to further these objects. They will specify the exact lands to be used for each purpose, mark out allotments for ex soldiers, and others who want to go in for improved farming, suggest the terms and conditions for communal forests, etc. The Soldiers Resettlement Officer will put into effect the actual settlement of by soldiers and others. A Special Forest Officer, who will be appointed for purposes indicated under Forests will *inter alia* supervise the creation of communal forests and experimental measures for reclamation and checking soil erosion in agricultural land. For the latter purpose one Agricultural Inspector one Overseer and subordinate staff have also been provided under 'Agriculture'. It is possible that for guiding this work we may have to secure for a short while an expert Engineer from Sholapur District in Bombay Presidency where contour bunding has over come periodic famines owing to a very low rain fall.

(a) The best one or two lakh bighas especially in areas commanded by the irrigation projects will be reserved for ex soldiers. Grants averaging 100 compact bighas in contiguous blocks could be made to one two or three thousand ex soldiers as may be required. The rest will go to those who are willing to take up improved farming perhaps on cooperative lines. If adequate numbers of such are not forthcoming for the unoccupied lands which will be commanded by the new irrigation projects these will be allotted to those in the villages whose present holdings are small. Such allotments could be made a fulcrum for consolidation of present holdings by means of exchange. The State will provide new settlements of ex soldiers and civilians with sites made fit for habitation drinking wells and perhaps also cattle troughs. Tagavi or in special cases grant in aid will also be given for capital outlay. An expenditure of two lakhs has been provided for this purpose. Hand some cash awards will be given to certain categories of the decorees among the soldiers which should be utilised in investment for productive purposes.

10 Resettle  
m t f  
s id  
and others

(b) The Soldiers Resettlement Officer will co ordinate the efforts of the various development departments who will do their utmost to help these new settlements not only to improved 'agriculture' but a better way of life which expresses in peace terms the esprit de corps which these soldiers displayed so valiantly during the war. Efforts will be made to foster cooperative farming in these settlements. Last year the Soviet government the most tractor minded and electrically conscious government in the world got 22000 tractors to rehabilitate Ukrainian agriculture. Perhaps we can try one or

two by way of experiment. It is not as fantastic as it may sound. A tractor ploughs incomparably deeper and at less than half the cost in normal times than bullock ploughs. A local entrepreneur has come forward with a scheme of a co-operative farm, with the most up to date machinery and tractors. He wants Government to provide 1,000 bighas land on a concessional rent for the first 10 years. He will find most of the capital required. Ex-soldiers or others who work on the farm will be treated not as wage earners but as partners in a co-operative venture. This scheme will be considered very sympathetically.

11. Co. sol.  
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Ho d g

The problem is not so acute as in some parts of India. Still fragmentation is pretty bad in irrigated areas. The average size of holdings in such areas is 5 to 6 bighas as against barani holdings of 4 to 5 times this area. Consolidation will be tried in a few typical villages as an experiment. A section has been provided in the Tenancy Act whereby chakri holdings would ordinarily not get further subdivided in the future.

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But agriculture may technically improve ever so much and yet leave the agriculturist hardly any better off. His other economic dead weights—the heritage of caste and class—are removed. The spear head of the attack must be on the following line—

1. Increased security of tenure, and fuller rights guaranteeing freedom from restriction and encouraging investments for land improvement.
2. Provision of credit, without its becoming a stranglehold.

- 8 Stabilising price level of agricultural commodities so as to ensure a higher standard of life and encourage the improvement and extension of agriculture

The rights of the actual cultivator comprise the in The Key  
tone  
keystone. This State has striven in the last decade to prepare the foundation on which tenancy legislation could be based.

(a) The entire Khalsa area and 1,800 square miles out of a total of 10,700 square miles of non-Khalsa areas have been surveyed.

(b) Settlements have been carried out in 27 out of 29 Tehsils in the Khalsa area and in nearly one third of the non-Khalsa area.

(c) Annual records of rights are maintained throughout Khalsa and in the jurisdictional thikanas.

(d) More important than anything else these settlements have conferred the boon of the chakbandi or cash rentals on the rayatwari systems instead of the atrocious system of farming which deprived the cultivators of fixity of tenure and rentals and usually involved very unfair and troublesome payments in grain. The chakbandi has not been introduced in two Khalsa Tehsils. These have however been surveyed and annual land records are prepared for them. It is proposed to introduce cash assessments in these also from 1917.

But of course it is the statutory tenancy rights that matter most. A Tenancy Act applicable to the Khalsa areas has just been enacted. It confers tenancy rights of security and freedom from

restriction generally on a par with what prevails in the United Provinces. Tenancy legislation for non-Khalsa areas will be undertaken as early as possible. Also within the next five to ten years the entire non-Khalsa lands will have been surveyed and settled. Settlement operations are going on at the present moment in 1260 square miles of such lands.

#### 14 The Finance

Under the head of Co-operation are outlined proposals to link the co-operative movement to production marketing distribution and better living along with agricultural credit. Even so when throughout India co-operative banks have not been able to do more than touch the fringe of the problem of rural finance in four decades it is not expected that these will achieve more in this State in five years. The real questions will thus remain. Is the rural money lender to be left supreme? His supremacy embraces not only credit, productive and unproductive long term and short term but practically the entire range of the agriculturist's life. Besides providing credit he carries on trade in agricultural commodities and maintains a village shop. He provides the seed he moves and markets much of the crops he takes a share of the produce in return for services rendered in a mass of multifarious transactions which even an economist would find it difficult to unravel. On the one hand are chronic poverty dire necessity illiteracy general helplessness on the other wealth greed and cunning and opportunities to exploit. This exploitation and usury know no restraints of social conscience. With the disappearance of village panchayats which were once the organs of a vigorous local self government and communal life social conscience is no longer effective. And the ideas of sanctity of contract, imported

from Britain in the nineteenth century fortified the money lenders powers in the law courts to the extent that even the plough bullocks and the entire produce of the cultivator could be sold in execution of decrees. Credit alone is not the panacea of all ills from which the agriculturist suffers to day. This plan recognises amply that to change agriculture from an unprofitable industry to a surplus economy are required other measures besides credit. But the plan must also give a definite answer to this question. Will the Government, as hitherto in British India and the States, remain chiefly a spectator to this vast exploitation red in tooth and claw of the majority of the people through unregulated credit? The last fifty years have been characterised by the most original experiments in State intervention in almost all sectors of the socio economic front. But this only in countries politically free both western and eastern. In India we have only imitated and that with measures which are free from much risk and on a small scale. State Agricultural Banks have proved a great success in Egypt Canada New Zealand. India has not yet experimented with these. Long before the present war capitalist countries such as U S A Britain Cuba Argentina Australia Czechoslovakia Germany tried diverse methods of securing for selected agricultural produce a minimum price. These varied from tariff protection and regulation of exports to a State monopoly of sale. In India it is only within the last two years of the war that any thing in this direction has been attempted. In the various forms of the co operative movement India has not contributed one original move. The employment of the co-operative principle for the organisation of marketing owes its

inception and remarkable successes in so many fields all to other countries not in one instance to India

This plan therefore categorically answers that the State must try to tackle the problem of agricultural credit directly as well as through the co-operative movement. The problem is vast and there must be plenty of trial and error. But a large beginning must be made in the immediate future. There is a special reason for the urgency. To-day the cultivator is more in debt than he has been for many years. If ever an agricultural credit can be put on a sound basis it is now. We have not yet formulated detailed proposals. Before doing so we think it desirable to consider the shortly expected recommendations of the Committee appointed by the Government of India to review the situation regarding agricultural credit of which our Revenue Minister is a member. What we contemplate, in addition to an intensification of the Co-operative movement are as follows —

- 1 Detailed enquiry into present debts
- 2 Debt consolidation or settling down of debts
- 3 Encouraging commercial banks and particularly Joint Stock Banks to play a bigger part than they have done in the past in supply in agricultural finance
- 4 The setting up of a State Agricultural Bank or a Credit Corporation with branches ultimately in each village which will provide both short and long term credit. We must start with a sufficient number of villages to give the experiment a fair chance. As soon as Government have formulated detailed proposals these will be referred to a Committee, to be set up for this purpose,

The development of co operative marketing will be dealt with under the head of Co operation. But this cannot help more than a minority in the next five years. Attempts must therefore be made as quickly as possible to regulate the general marketing of agricultural produce. We may begin with selected large mandis. Gradually we will have to extend Government regulation to all mandis and perhaps license all dealers wholesale retail and village itinerant. The Statistical Officer who has just been appointed will report on the immediate and elementary measures required after making enquiries and collecting statistics through the revenue staff. Such measures would include defining, and specifying the charges to be levied, introduction of standard weights and measures, and perhaps legislation to ensure that disputes are settled promptly by an independent agency. It would also be necessary to levy such fees in respect of mandis as will cover the cost of whatever special marketing inspectorate staff have to be appointed. The Jaipur Weights and Measures Act which has already been enacted will be enforced as soon as feasible.

Also construction of new and better mandies are being encouraged by the grant of land on concessional terms and other means. The State is laying out spacious mandies in the new town of Sawai Manpur and in Jhunjhunu town as part of its improvement scheme. The cost will be recovered by sale of plots the shops to be of an approved design. A Bonded Warehouse is to be put up near the railway station in Jaipur City for the deposit of commodities having to pay custom or excise duties, till their despatch elsewhere. This will cost about two lakhs.



and will be debited to the budget of the Customs and Excise Department

Price  
Agricul  
al Pro  
ce

This is a highly controversial matter. On the one hand are those who make the question of price the very root of agricultural planning and regard all other measures as palliatives. They argue that the perpetual uncertainty of the price is an insuperable bar to either the extension or improvement of cultivation. They point out how 'one of the greatest steps forward to intensify agricultural production in Great Britain is the guarantee of price and offtake of produce, which Government has given to farmers for a specified period. They urge that at present it is guesses of wholesale dealers that largely settle prices from time to time. There are others, who are equally vehement in denouncing all price control as only an accessory of the black market, and the corruption and 'sulm' of the subordinate Government staff. They point to the experience of the last two years in India and the lack of agreement among experts about the principles of enforcement of price control. This plan considers it unwise at present to commit itself either way as to the desirability or otherwise of price control or on the methods of enforcement, which embrace equally controversial questions such as the need for monopoly procurement, whether only wholesale or retail prices also should be controlled the extent of buffer stocks required. But we ought certainly to prepare for the contingency when we may find price control inevitable. To this end the Statistical Officer recently appointed will gather statistics and make a preliminary report which may also be referred to a Committee for final recommendations.

## II —ANIMAL HUSBANDARY

The following Jaipurians will be trained outside<sup>1</sup> at State expense for State service, as soon as admissions can be secured for them —

Two for post graduate training,

Ten as Veterinary Surgeons,

Three as Dairy Inspectors

Three in Poultry Farming

One in Sheep Breeding and

One in Fisheries

(a) There are only two Veterinary Hospitals at<sup>2</sup> present. Three more have been sanctioned this year. Six more will be started two each year so that every Nizamath has a hospital and there is one at Khandar which is a special cattle rearing area

(b) The Veterinary Surgeons in charge will also tour within their respective circles in order to deal with outbreaks of cattle disease. Their efforts will be supplemented by two Veterinary Surgeons appointed solely for touring and 19 Veterinary stockmen who are being trained locally and will be appointed shortly. These Stockmen will also treat ordinary ailments and carry out castrations

(a) The Rishab Sudhar Mandal founded in<sup>3</sup> memory of the late Shree Jammalal Bajaj have distributed 109 improved bulls in the course of the last year and are to continue their good work

(b) The State will purchase and distribute free 50 bulls every year till the State Cattle Breeding Farm can produce bulls for this purpose.

(c) The Cattle Breeding Farm will be started at Bissal at a capital cost of one lakh with 100 Haryana cows and 2 bulls. About 25 bull calves are expected to be produced annually for free distribution or sale.

(d) 20 Murrah buffalo bulls will be purchased and sold at concessional rates every year. For the first two years this will be confined to the Khandar tract, which is the most important from the point of view of the production of ghee.

(e) Particular villages will be supplied all the breeding bulls they need so that all the scrub bulls in the locality can be castrated and these key villages can serve as subsidiary stud farms.

(f) Every Veterinary Hospital will be provided with one or two stud bulls.

4 Improv  
ment of  
milk and  
ghee sup-  
ply

(a) Five large dairy farms round Jaipur City have just been started. These have been given one acre per animal up to a 100 acres free of rent on a 30 years lease. Advice and a stud bull will also be given free also other concessions. Such help will be given to more dairy farms which are expected to spring up in the near future. One condition is that pure and sanitary milk will be supplied.

(b) Selected ghosies from Jaipur City will be helped to shift to new sites on the outskirts of the City. These will be given land free or on concessional rates also subsidies for construction of proper sheds. Technical advice and stud bulls will be given free.

(c) Later similar concessions will be extended to dairy farms and ghosies round some of the larger municipal towns.

(d) Individual milk and ghee producers will be organised into co operative milk and ghee unions. A Ghee grading station will be set up at Jaipur City. Also a co operative milk society catering for Jaipur City will be helped to acquire a cold storage plant.

(e) Dr Radha Kamal Mukerji in his Food Planning for 400 Millions states that the manufacture of cheap ghee substitute would also be important from the stand point of the Indian dietary the price of ghee at present being too high to be used normally in the present household. But we have to see that vegetable ghee manufactured or imported is not deleterious and that it is not used for adulteration of ghee. Special measures including Legislation to achieve this are under consideration.

(a) A Government Poultry Farm has already been started in Jaipur. This will supply pure bred stocks to small scale farms at concessional rates. Also two small Government poultry units will be set up in the districts in order to encourage poultry farming in the rural areas.

(b) Until certain poultry diseases have been conquered it is risky for individuals to go in for large farms. But small farms will be encouraged not only round about Jaipur City but also in the rural areas particularly in the case of ex soldiers and they will be given land, cockerels and pullets of pure breed on concessional rates and free expert advice.

A Government sheep breeding farm will be started also at Bassi with a 100 Bikaner sheep and 3 rams so as to distribute about 50 rams a year. 12 Betal he goats will be distributed each year free of charge.

1 Cattle  
feeding

What has been termed the "Triangular conflict. Man Land Cattle" is not as acute in Rayputana as elsewhere. The number of cattle is not as excessive as in the denser population regions. The immediate problem is to provide fodder reserves for years of scanty rainfall. Then we must improve the grazing facilities and increase the fodder supply so as to make fodder reserves unnecessary in the future.

(a) Twenty seven reserve fodderstocks of grasses and swards of cultivated crops, one for each tehsil, will be put up in five years at a cost of 5 lakhs. A few such reserve stocks were tried in the past in Sikar and proved very useful in lean years. They last for several years, without much loss of the nutritive value. The revenue staff will supervise the building up of these stocks. Additional clerical staff will be required only when sales have to be effected from the stocks. The price charged will cover the cost of such staff. The Officer in Charge of the Grass Farm and the Director of Agriculture will give the technical advice required.

(b) The Settlement Officer has specified areas totalling nearly one lakh bighas for free grazing in the entire Vizamat Hindaun and in Tehsil Jodhar Singh. This is a measure that will be introduced in other Tehsils also during future settlement or revision operations. The control of these areas will be vested in panchayats wherever these are set up. Substantial free grazing areas have recently been earmarked for Jaipur City.

(c) In villages with panchayats a very simple form of rotational or controlled grazing will be introduced under the guidance of the Officer in charge Grass Farm. The Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research in their Memorandum

on Agriculture and Animal Husbandry 1944 state that the system can be worked in forest areas but is difficult to put in practice under village conditions. Fencing is nearly always necessary. But both in Tehri and British Garhwal panchayats have successfully introduced controlled grazing without fencing. It is hoped that such success will be possible here also. Further fencing is possible without wire. In some of the existing Grass Farm Department beerh fencing has been made with babul and other branches. It is said that if an area is protected from grazing for a year or two the amount of grass which becomes available from it is increased three or four fold.

(d) Under Forests have been outlined the attempts that will be made to increase very substantially the areas of the reserved and communal forests. In these areas the will of course be babul and khejra which are already found extensively. But what will be planted on the largest scale will be *prosopis juliflora* or Vilanti khejra. The reason is that this species suits our requirements most. It resists drought and will grow rapidly even in sandy soil with as low an average rainfall as 13" and without any irrigation whatsoever. It gives fuel charcoal small timber and produces two crops a year of pods which are good fodder. This tree introduced over large dry areas would largely solve any question of a fodder famine.

(e) In order to bring down the price of fodder in Jaipur City firms dealing in it will be encouraged to use electric chaff cutters and to arrange for transport through motor trucks.

(/) The only measure immediately practicable to increase concentrates for cattle feeding is to stop the export of oil cakes both by oil mills and ghanis. These are however used for manure also.

8 Fisheries

Improvements in fisheries are easily possible, as many of the large tanks are owned by the State. A candidate has been sent to Calcutta at State expense for training in fisheries. The stock in State bunds will be improved and protected. At present, several of these bunds do not have the good varieties that flourish in these tracts such as the rohu, saol and 'singara. Some have no fish at all. A fish cold storage plant will be set up in the fish market to be built in Jaipur City. Suitable groups of fishermen will be formed into co-operative societies which will be helped to buy and run their own lorries. At present fishermen of Tordī Sagar have to pay as much as Rs 65/- a day for transport of 2 to 3 maunds of fish by lorry to Jaipur.

### III —IRRIGATION

ONE of the many cruel practical jokes of Nature is that the high lying plains of Jaipur should thirst for water while next door 60/ of the 35 billion cubic feet of surface water should every year run to waste down the alluvial plains of Hindustan into the sea. Whatever large extensions of irrigation may be possible in Hindustan itself as far as we can see human ingenuity will never be able to transport some of that water to our parched soils. Rajputana has to rely on its own resources in its perpetual struggle against a precarious and niggardly rainfall. Our plan recognises that above everything else this struggle must be won for as much of our lands as is possible.

An agreement has already been reached regarding the extension of the proposed Kotah State Hydro electric scheme to Jaipur. The scheme itself is expected to produce 1100 H P. Five States Kotah Jaipur Gwalior Udaipur and Indore will share in the costs and benefits of the scheme. The Chambal river will be dammed at a gorge which is suitable and water would be supplied to the generating station by means of penstock pipes through the dam. The scheme has been approved by the Electrical Adviser to the Government of India and the Electrical Commissioner. Only details remain to be worked out. This will be done shortly. Kotah State have definitely agreed to let us have to start with 20 000 H P. The power will be transmitted to Sawai Madhopur and distributed practically all over the State. The provisional estimate of utilisation is as follows —

	H P
Tube well irrigation	2 000
Industrial and Lighting	17,000



2 Tube wells

This will suffice for 500 tube wells irrigating roughly about 50 000 bighas. But we have yet to see if tube wells will generally succeed. These can be regarded as successful only if each tube well can yield as much as one cusec or 22 000 gallons as otherwise the cultivator may not find it worthwhile to pay the irrigation rates. A boring scheme for test tube wells will shortly be put into force. Success is very probable near banks of streams where there is sufficient water bearing strata. Tube wells could be multiplied in Sheikhawati and other specially arid regions if it is found that there is sufficient water even at a depth of 300 ft.

3 Industrial

At present we produce from our thermal power station only 3 333 H P. The hydro electric scheme will give us immediately five times as much for industrial and lighting purposes. This will include heavy and medium industries located largely in urban centres small industries to decentralise which to rural areas a special attempt will be made and also subsidiary agricultural and cottage industries. Most towns and a large number of villages will be electrified. 20 000 H P may fall short for these various demands. But Kotab Sahib have agreed that whenever we want we can take further power up to another 10 000 H P.

The cost of this scheme is expected to be Rs. one crore as against the Rs. 3½ crore estimated for the Bana hydro electric scheme which we had previously under our consideration.

4 Reservoir projects

There are seven schemes of surface water storage by means of river dams and tanks of which

the rough estimate of cost amounts to a little over 3 crores. By far the most important is the Bialnur reservoir project damming the Banas river. This is expected to irrigate 4 00 000 bighas or 2 50 000 acres of the most fertile lands in the south west of the State. The other six projects are expected to irrigate 1 16 160 bigha or 72 600 acres. What all this will mean by way of increased productivity and extension of cultivation has already been shown under the head Agriculture.

The relative appendix shows the extent of the productivity of these eight schemes on an investment of nearly four crores. The annual net income is expected to be about twenty one lakhs annually or roughly 5.2 per cent after meeting the maintenance charges which have been calculated at the rate of ten per cent of the anticipated income. The gross income from the seven reservoir projects will accrue from an irrigation rate of Rs 2/5/ per bigha for khalsa land and Rs 5/ per bigha for non khalsa land and an irrigation advantage rate of 1/1' per bigha in respect of khalsa land only. It may be added that roughly these seven projects will irrigate khalsa and non khalsa lands at the ratio of two to one.

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3 Industrial  
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The cost of this scheme is expected to be Rs. one crore as against the Rs. 2½ crore estimated for the Bana hydro electric scheme which we had previously under our consideration.

4 Reservoir  
project

There are seven schemes of surface water storage by means of river dams and tanks of which

working But Khalsa area alone totalling 4556 square miles or 46 70 000 bighas has about 1 500 square miles or 1 50 000 bighas of uncultivable waste A good deal of this has been overgrazed or completely felled For instance in the 56 miles from Jaipur to Malpura one can see hardly any vegetation excepting a little grass and some bushes of Karil and ber Of this 1 500 square miles probably 750 square miles could grow forests This would secure a total of 1 100 square miles of forest or about 21% of the total Khalsa area The position about the non Khalsa areas totalling 11 000 square miles is no better as far as the existing forest areas are concerned In these areas also it is possible to increase substantially the area under forests For instance towards Jhunjhunu there is a large area of pila which if protected would soon form a proper forest

Of this 750 square miles of Khalsa areas which we should try to bring under forest in the next ten years a substantial portion may be managed directly by the Forest Department This should comprise of the following

(a) As a rule all hill areas which in the past have suffered particularly from forest devastation as for instance on the road to Delhi between Amber and the thirteenth mile

(b) Lands which seriously affect run off floods and erosion and should be managed primarily from the protective point of view mostly at the headwaters of streams or along the banks of rivers should automatically be placed under the Forest Department In a tract like Jaipur one of the most important functions of forests must be protective

This is required not only for the well being of the State but indeed of Hindustan. The Banra flows into the Chitraval which joins the Jamuna. The Banra flows into the Jamuna. Serious floods in these two rivers would have influence on floods and erosion even in Bengal.

(c) Uncultivable waste in large blocks which have been more than usual devastated by over grazing and felling, and which are not quite suitable for communal forests or adjoin existing forest areas

(d) Large blocks of uncultivable waste within a radius of 10 miles of Jaipur City where the problem of fuel has been acute - for instance large areas in Govindpura, Durgapura and the catchment area of the Waterworks Pumping Plant

4 Communal Forests

Perhaps the larger portion of the 750 square miles of Khalsa areas over which forests should be added should constitute communal forests to be managed by Panchayats. The trees for this purpose already found in the State are the bhal and khejra but it is the *Prosopis juliflora* which should figure most. Thus fuel and timber will be brought to the cultivators door. Lakhs of tons of cowdung are burnt every year as fuel. This could adequately manure a large portion of the cultivated area and thereby increase substantially the food production. Fifteen communal forests have just been planted very willingly by the villagers themselves.

5 Cultivated Plantations

In addition to an increase in the reserved forest area and the creation of new communal forests, we must encourage cultivators to plant trees and groves. In the past the plantations have been discouraged by the fact that cultivators both in Khalsa and non

khalsa areas have had rights to only half the timber of trees planted over the unirrigated lands in their holdings. The new tenancy law gives the tenant full rights over all trees planted in barani as well as chahi lands within their holdings. Further an attempt will be made to allot cultivators who need this at least one bigha per plough expressly for the purpose of planting fruit trees or trees for timber fuel and fodder. Government will consider the question of grant of concessions in rent in order to encourage the plantation of such trees in large numbers in uncultivable waste whether in or out of holdings. Perhaps it may be found feasible to allow in respect of such plantations that no rent should be payable for the first ten years and after that a very light rent. Besides the trees already mentioned shisham neem and johrha grow at present in bhoor lands. In all sandy tracts like Sheikhawati both khejra and jant grow spontaneously. Their dried leaves act as manure and their leaves and beans can be used as fodder. Attempts will be made to popularise the vilaiti khejra in such tracts also.

Also individuals will be encouraged to put up forest plantations on large areas of unassessed waste lands on a commercial basis so as to increase the supply of fuel and timber. For this purpose generous rent concessions will be given. No rent will be charged for ten years and after that rent will be charged and increased every year by 25% till the full assessment is paid. Casuarina is a fast growing fuel tree which may be tried on such plantations with the technical help of the Forest Department.

The successful outcome of these proposals will have far reaching effects. Grain and fodder would

the number  
of plants  
planted

the  
expected

increase Fodder famine would be a thing of the past The cultivator would get locally his timber and fuel Cow dung would be saved for manure More food would be produced The revenue of the State would increase Apart from this the general fertility of the country would be greatly improved I am not suggesting that the actual amount of rain falling in Jaipur would be increased though that might very well happen But the 22 inches of rainfall which falls disappears rapidly in evaporation and floods which carry with them the valuable top soil This rainfall would be absorbed into the soil and retained there for considerable periods so that the general moisture content of the soil layers would be far higher than at present The trees would also act as a shelter belt to lessen the force of the desiccating hot weather wind, and to a large extent would mitigate the dust storms which are carrying away far more than people realise There are places where this wind erosion has been removing as much as 26 000 tons of earth per square mile for at least 50 or 60 years (Note on a Tour in Jaipur State by Sir Herbert Howard I F S Inspector General of Forests to the Government of India )

8 Improved  
M n ge  
ment

- ( i ) Protective measures to prevent run off floods and erosion will be taken comprehensively
- ( ii ) Demarcation and Settlement are to be carried out and a Working Plan prepared within two years
- ( iii ) The past uncontrolled exploitation of forests must be undone Over grazing should be prevented but at the same time regeneration areas should be arranged, so as not to be large and contiguous thereby causing undue hardship

Forests must contribute more to the development of industries in the following ways — 9 Help to Industries.

- (a) With the establishment of more and more industries, the demand for charcoal is increasing. Much more fuel wood and charcoal must be produced and at reasonable costs.
- (b) More timber wood is required for building purposes and furniture.
- (c) We must experiment and try to produce suitable soft wood for matches, pencils and packing cases. As soon as we can be sure about this, two or three match factories are expected to be started in the State.
- (d) Forest must supply suitable grass such as dabb for the manufacture of paper, card board etc.
- (e) Further subsidiary forest industries such as catechu, lac and epiculture.

(a) The improvements in existing forests can be carried out largely with the existing staff and without considerable extra expenditure. The creation of communal forests should involve no direct expenditure to Government. It will be the same with the encouragement of forests in non khalsa areas or encouragement to cultivators or commercial plantations in Khalsa areas. The chief item of Government expenditure will be in the increase in the area of reserved forests in Khalsa lands. We may estimate that such an increase may be up to a maximum of 300 square miles in the next 5 years. In estimating expenditure on raising these new Government forests account has to be

to be paid  
for the  
increase in  
the area of  
reserved  
forests.



to be taken of the following factors which will operate to minimise the cost —

- (i) It is expected that a substantial portion of these new areas will adjoin the existing forests
- (ii) The existing subordinate forest staff is by no means over worked since the greater part of the existing forest areas consist of hills and are only under protection but are not fit for ordinary working. Much of the new areas therefore could be put in charge of the existing Forest Officers and subordinate staff
- (iii) A substantial portion of the new areas may be near villages. Therefore afforestation will be possible on a larger scale than is usual on taungya lines. Cultivators will be permitted to cultivate the new areas reserved for forests for two or three years free of rent provided forest plants were sown in lines at specified distances with the kharif crop
- (iv) The trees to be grown in these new areas will be largely for fuel such as babul, khejra, vilaiti khejra. Such plantations do not require watering

The total expenditure for five years should very roughly be as follows —

(1) Survey kuchel and boundary wall with trenches where required	Rs	50 000/-
(2) Staff including an average of 100 Forest Guards 7 Foresters 5 Rangers 1 trained Special Forest Officer and clerical staff	Rs	2 50 000/-
	Rs	3 00 000/-

The Special Forest Officer will work under the control of the existing Conservator of Forests. H

will also help villages to control grazing and have charge of experimental measures in soil reclamation and checking of soil erosion in agricultural land (Scheme XXIII Agriculture)

- (1) After 10 years the new reserved forests should yield from thinnings an intermediate yield of Rs 50 000/ p a 11 I m  
p t d
- (b) After 20 years when regular felling coupes should be sold there should be a steady income of at least 3 lakhs a year even after taking into account a considerable fall in present prices
- (a) The present Forest Act needs to be amended and brought up to date. Such amendments as may facilitate the vast extension of reserved forests proposed will be specially necessary 1 L g  
1 t  
q d
- (b) Private forests have also suffered severely from devastation. As recommended by Sir Herbert Howard a Private Forest Act would probably have to be enacted. This should legislate for the prevention of mere destruction but otherwise not interfere with the powers of private owners. This will ultimately be for the benefit both of the owners and the community
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## V — INDUSTRIES

1 The  
obj t 6

LAISSEZ FAIRE implied that the State had nothing to do with industry. Socialism desires largely the extinction of free enterprise as it involves the class appropriation of the surplus value. It would be unrealistic for this State to get involved in this clash of ideas. Our immediate task must therefore be to build up an industrial system through whatever agencies are immediately available entrepreneurs, joint stock companies or even State enterprise. We can not be deterred or delayed by theoretical considerations of what systems would be the best from the point of view of production or social justice. Granted that our economic expansion will not double the per capita income nor advance the well being of the worker to the extent theoretically possible yet the industrialisation will relieve the existing pressure on land reduce unemployment or under employment provide for a rapid accumulation of taxable income to finance an immediate expansion of social services, and improve to some extent the economic condition of the masses. The Government of India's recent Statement of Industrial Policy lays down that apart from ordnance factories public utilities and railways basic industries of national importance may be nationalised provided adequate private capital is not forthcoming and it is regarded as essential in the national interests to promote such industries. The industries which the Government of India regard as basic cover a wide range but they propose to consult the province and States about the matter. In States like this as a rule nationalisation is feasible only in respect of public utilities. In the future the large hydro-electric scheme proposed, and of course, the

extensions of railway and a new organisation of motor transport on important roads will be promoted entirely as State enterprises. But our main industrial development will be based on private enterprise and capitals which are amply available in abundance. This does not mean that the State will not plan or control such development. In the past, too, no economy was really free. The entrepreneurs and businessmen planned, but did so to satisfy sectional interests. The practical alternative is thus not between a free and a controlled economy but between an economy which is regulated by vested interests and one regulated by collective interests of the community (Lipson's *A Planned Economy or Free Enterprise*). But before indicating the lines on which future development will be planned and controlled it would be useful to outline briefly our natural resources and the progress made since 1947 almost from scratch.

Jaipur has such valuable minerals as copper lead <sup>4</sup> *Progress*  
 eryl, mica glass sand, china clay soapstone limes <sup>1</sup> *ready*  
 spar calcite magnesite red and yellow ochres <sup>m d</sup>  
 garnet and barytes. Sheep rearing in the sandy tracts  
 Sheikhwati and Torawati yields roughly fifty lakhs  
 pounds of wool per annum. The more fertile tracts  
 Bawal Madhopur and Malpura districts produce over  
 five lakh maunds of til mustard ground nut linseed  
 sor and other oil seeds. The policy of industrial  
 isation initiated in 1942 has already yielded sub-  
 stantial results. The Jaipur Companies Act 1942  
 which started the joint stock system in the State has  
 appealed both to the commercial community and to  
 all savings. Within 3 years 107 limited liability  
 companies have been registered with an aggregate

authorised capital of 19½ crores. Almost all branches of industrial and business activities are represented among the companies registered. Besides these a number of companies registered outside the State have established branches or have secured Government's consent to the issue of capital in this State. The result is that 101 industrial establishments have already sprung up in the State within these 3 years involving a capital investment of 2 crores and a labour force of about 30,000 persons. These do not include the existing 185 flour mills. The six large scale factories each with a subscribed capital of over 5 lakhs are engaged in the manufacture of non-ferrous alloys, maize starch, hollow glassware, iron and steel articles required by the defence services, tents and the pulverising of talc. Among the medium and small scale industries, the more important are the engineering works, oilseed crushing, salt refinery, wire drawing, lapidary works, printing presses, manufacture of agricultural implements, gas plants, saltpetre, oil cloth and water proof carpets, blankets, felts, tweeds, hosiery and handloom cotton fabrics, soaps, hair oils and pharmaceutical products.

3 Future  
industrial  
projects  
already  
taken in  
hand

Chief among the projects in hand are a five crore venture for the manufacture of heavy chemicals out of the bitterns of Sambhar Salt Lake, a very large glass and pottery works at Sawai Madhopur, extraction of copper on a large scale at Khetri mines, a cotton mill, a woollen mill, a tannery, a rubber factory, a bon crushing mill, 15 oil mills, 3 vegetable oil factories, a brass rolling mill, pharmaceutical works, a cinema studio and factories for the manufacture of cement and cement pipes, R.C. poles, iron tools and imple-

ments, lanterns, cycle component parts, stoneware, tiles and refractory bricks, soap leather goods, cutlery and scientific instruments buckets, hollow ware electric bulbs lead pencils paints sand paper, abrasive and matches

But we cannot be complacent. The market value of certain industrial securities has risen sharply owing to enormous profits made but the sum total of industrial activity in India during the war has been much less than is generally supposed to be and much of the advance has been dictated largely by immediate considerations of the war thereby increasing the need for rationalisation. What has been achieved so far in the State is thus only an earnest of what is to come. But the broad objectives of this future development must always be before us. These will be as follows —

(a) A greater balance between agriculture and industry. This means not merely the absorption of some of the surplus which makes the pressure on land so great as to make agriculture unremunerative. It also involves the full utilisation of the agricultural raw material of which an industrial use can be made on terms more favourable to the cultivator and the decentralisation of many of the small and medium scale industries to rural areas as may be possible with electric power.

(b) Full industrial utilisation within the State of our mineral resources.

(c) Establishment not merely of industries producing consumption goods but also of as many key industries as are favoured by the resources in the State.

5 State  
Help

State help will continue to be given most generously in the following ways —

(a) Land will be made available at concessional rates. Six industrial sites, four for large and medium scale industries and two for small scale have been laid out in Jaipur City. A new industrial city is being laid out at Sawai Madhopur.

(b) The hydro electric scheme must provide all the power required at special industrial rates. Till this materialises the State will do its best to provide more power than is available at present. A new 1,000 K W generating set will be installed in Jaipur in less than a year.

(c) The State will give the utmost help in the procurement of priorities.

(d) Industrial concerns have been and will be exempted from import and export duties.

(e) The State will participate in capital and management where this is desirable in order to emphasise State patronage. Twenty lakhs have been provided for this purpose.

(f) The State will provide facilities for industrial and technical education.

(g) The State must develop railways, roads, and motor transport as speedily as possible, and regulate their rates and management so as to help industries.

6 State  
control

It is now universally realised that the State must exercise control over industry in order to harness the productive resources and the profit motive to social ends. Such control will be exercised on the following lines.

(a) Control over capital issue should continue, in order to canalise capital in directions, which may

further the interests of the community prevent a lopsided development and cut throat competition

(b) State to regulate location of industries This should be determined both by the interests of the entrepreneur and in order to secure an even distribution of economic welfare between different parts of the State

(c) The object of all planning is to improve the standard of living of the masses This demands that the State must see to it that labour is not exploited The Factory Act and the Workmen's Compensation Act recently passed will be enforced vigorously The State will first use its influence and then if need be legislate in order to secure for industrial workers a fair wage decent conditions of work and life and a reasonable security of tenure The State will specially help in the provision of proper housing To those dilled by the opiate of kismat unemployment and health insurance schemes even for industrial workers may appear as unpractical But it is hoped that the bigger industrial concerns will consent to try experimental schemes of such insurance in which the employees the employer and the State would contribute

No facilities exist at present in the State for technical training A continuous flow of trained technical personnel is essential for industrial development The plan, therefore provides for the establishment of the following —

7 Industries  
trial ed ca  
tion

(a) Cottage Industries Institute Jaipur

(b) Technical Institute Jaipur, with diploma course in mechanical, electrical, automobile and radio



engineering. This will train among others a large number of ex soldiers, especially those with some technical qualification

(c) Civil Engineering School at Jaipur

(d) Engineering College at Pilani. It is expected that the Birla Endowment Trust who have already an institution and workshop for mechanical and electrical training at Pilani will meet the expenditure for raising this to a degree standard

(e) Compositors and Printmen Class

(f) Ten technical scholarships for study in India

(g) Six foreign scholarships for study of technical and industrial subjects

8 Rural  
Industrial  
nation

Definite efforts must be made to promote industrialisation in rural areas particularly with the help of hydro electricity. It is only a dispersed or a widely spread industrial structure that can be integrated with agriculture. This will help to absorb the surplus of agricultural labour or maintain a class of half agricultural and half industrial labour as in Belgium and Czechoslovakia. The medium and small scale industries which particularly suit the State for this purpose, are oil flour dal splitting and sugar mills soap factories power loom weaving both cotton and woollen, small engineering workshops for agricultural and cottage industries manufacture of brassware felt, *bidi* paints and paper, abrasives scents cutlery and bricks. Rs 50,000 have been provided by way of Government subsidies for this purpose. Also agricultural industries such as cattle breeding and dairy farming sheep and goat rearing gaur and palm jaggery, hand ginning should

be improved with the help of the different departments concerned and organised as far as possible on a co-operative basis for credit production and marketing. This ruralisation of industry should help in improvement both in the standard of living and technical efficiency in the country side.

A long time ago was made a two thousand year plan. That Hindu Plan embraced all aspects not only of economics but of life. Much of it is now derelict. Not so its cottage industries.

But one school of thought sees no further use for them. The Roy Plan says: Any considerable use of the cottage industries cannot be reconciled with the spirit of the plan which is to open up for the people a prospect of continually improving standards of living. Others and not all Gandhians regard self-sufficient village communism based on cottage industries as the chief means of restoring human values in production. Cloth is dear which saves a few annas to the buyer, while it cheapens the lives of the men, women and children who live in Bombay Chawls (Young India 6-4-22). Socialisation must fail as a remedy because it does not treat the real disease which the factory system has inflicted upon mankind. (Borsodi: The Ugly Civilization). Again we must bring to bear a strictly practical attitude in the matter. What is the present reality? In this State the most varied and numerous cottage and small scale industries are the principal source of livelihood of over three lakh persons. Included among these are handicrafts whose artistic excellence flows from the joy of creative work felt by generations of

local artisans. The chintzes "choondries," "safas," the tie and dye printed fabrics 'salma embroide y, lace and gota kumari carpets felts, embossed and engraved brassware, silverware marble statues and images, ivory and stone carvings precious and synthetic stones jewellery lacquered bangles and papier mache toys vie with each other in exquisite workmanship and design. Recently several of these handicrafts have fallen on evil days as their comparative inefficiency cannot withstand competition with machine made produce.

Even from a strictly economic point of view, it would only make matters worse if these workers have to abandon their present occupations. Too much must not be expected from industrialisation. Mass production needs a lot of capital but little human labour. So far our factories and mills have engaged only about 30 000 labourers. This number can be multiplied ten to fifteen fold in the next five years. But should we because of this drive two to three lakh cottage workers to unemployment. There is another aspect of the question. Some of these cottage industries such as cotton and wool spinning, basket and rope making together with agricultural industries provide a subsidiary occupation for vast numbers of our agriculturists. Our object must be to see that almost every cultivator who has not adequate land, has a subsidiary occupation. Further we intend as an aid in solving unemployment, to encourage more persons in the rural areas to take to cottage industries as their main source of livelihood. Such cottage industries will be either independent or linked to the medium and small scale industries, to be encouraged in rural areas. The Japanese model in this respect is well worth

following "There 60% of the industrial population earn their livelihood in a multitude of small undertakings employing not more than 5 workmen apiece (G E Herbert Industrialisation in the East And Its Effects On The West ) ' Wherever a large factory is erected it soon becomes surrounded by multitudes of small workshops which perform subsidiary processes (G O Allen, "Japan, The Hungry Guest )

In Japan as in our country, capital is not so plentiful and cheap as labour. We therefore propose to help all such cottage industries which have vital qualities. Appendix V includes a list of the existing cottage industries showing which are capable of development and extended use as a subsidiary occupation and which are amenable to cooperative organisation etc. Our plan therefore provides for the following specific measures of helping the cottage industries —

(a) A Cottage Industries Institute is being started at Jaipur. Several of the utilitarian handicrafts will be taught with the help of improved appliances and methods. The artistic handicrafts will continue to be taught by the Arts and Crafts School. The Institute will also maintain a store of raw materials and appliances not only for the use of its pupils but also for the benefit of artisans also. The Institute will teach primarily the sons of artisans but as a temporary measure demobilised or disabled ex soldiers will also be taught here.

(b) The State Central Workshop will devise and manufacture improved appliances. This workshop will be attached to the technical institute to be started in Jaipur.

(c) Peripatetic demonstration parties will tour and teach artisans at their houses the use of such

appliances and improved designs and technique. This procedure has already started for some of the cottage industries. Special attention will be paid to ex soldiers who already know some handicraft.

(d) A Central Marketing Organisation will be set up immediately. This will supply raw materials to artisans, introduce better designs and improved technique and appraise or arrange for sampling grading and standardisation of finished products and above everything else arrange for their marketing for which purpose new markets outside the State will have to be explored and an Emporium maintained at Japur City. Rs 25000/- have been provided for the expenses of this organisation in the first year but later it should not only pay for itself but earn a profit. The work of this organisation will have to be co-ordinated very closely with that of the Co-operative Department in a manner which has been detailed under the head Co-operation. This organisation can be of supreme help to several of the cottage industries as borne out by the example of what has been done by the All India Spinners Association within this State. Four years ago they organised hand spinning and weaving of cotton in Govindpur, Chomra and Samole. At present there are about 25 private concerns which have come in existence, provide cotton to the spinners and so the yarn woven by the hand loom weavers on a unique scale for almost three fourths of the women and children in these towns are engaged in spinning on ordinary charkhas and there are about 100 weavers. The Association and these 25 concerns bleach and finish the cloth and then export most of it outside the State. The worth of the khadi exported from these towns averages

over a lakh a month. The proposed Central Marketing Organisation should be able to achieve similar results both for cotton and woollen spinning and weaving and for several other cottage industries such as brassware and cutware. Special attempts should be made to induce agriculturists or their wives to take up cottage industries such as cotton and wool spinning and to give them the advantages of this Central Marketing Organisation.

(a) An Industrial Committee composed of representatives of government industries and commerce has just been set up. This will be consulted on all matters of policy regarding industrial development. 10 O g 1  
s t on

(b) Later on similar district committees will be started.

(c) We will try experiments with the organisation of a few regional village committees of the type suggested by Sir M. Viswambhaya in his Village Industrialisation. The purpose of such committees will be to group five or six villages so that they may devise and take coordinated measures for advancing their industries and other development. Ordinarily village panchayats will also be representatives for serving on this committee.

(d) An Employment Bureau will be set up immediately under an officer of the Industries Department specially trained for this purpose. This will particularly help ex-soldiers to secure suitable employment in industrial concerns and government services of all grades in which 50 vacancies that occurred during the war are already reserved for this purpose. The Bureau will work under the control of the Soldiers Resettlement Officer.

11 Exhibi  
tions and  
cattle fairs

Industrial and agricultural exhibitions and cattle fairs will be held in Jaipur City and districts. A permanent exhibition court is being made in Jaipur City. The cost has been included under the provision for 'Improvement of Jaipur City' under the head "Local self government and improvement. Rs 50 000 has been provided for such exhibitions and fairs. Most of these generally pay for them selves.

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## VI — COOPERATION

IN spite of our best efforts we have so far succeeded in getting only three Inspectors and five supervisors trained outside the State. At this rate our progress in cooperation will be very slow. We therefore propose to start a training class within the State for training the following cooperative staff —

12 Inspectors

50 Supervisors

10 Auditors

Rs 80 000/ have been provided for this purpose

In the history of cooperation in India the slogan first was for concentration on credit societies. Then the tendency became to multiply different non credit societies of the same cultivators each for a different purpose a marketing society a seed society a better living society. This history must not be repeated. We must straightaway start agricultural multipurpose societies. This will grant credit. But the credit must be linked to marketing. The members should be granted loans only on the condition that they sell their produce through the society. Thus the limited liability of these multipurpose societies will not be a handicap. Also credit must be better controlled than usual as has been successfully done in several districts in Madras from 1936-37. Further loans for production purposes could take the form of improved seed manure implements. As a rule the same society could also organise cooperatively the supply of producers requirements to its members.

1 Training  
staff

2 Agricultural  
Co-operative  
Multipurpose  
Societies



3 Agr cul  
tural  
M ket ng  
Un d  
F d t n

Marketing has to be highly specialised in order to secure for the cultivator a bigger share of the price paid by the consumer. The multipurpose societies mentioned above must therefore have the benefit of expert agencies in the shape of Marketing Unions to be set up in several of the important business centres, each comprising on an average of about 100 societies and a Marketing Federation at Jaipur.

4 Ap x  
Bank

An Apex Bank at Jaipur will help to procure the capital required to augment the resources of the societies. If necessary the State will have to provide the capital and management. This Bank must become the instrument for securing that different kinds of loans given to members are classified and treated separately and that the scheme of collection is based on methods that suit local conditions.

5 Cottage  
Industrial  
Societies

The cottage industries workers are the counter part of our cultivators in two ways. Firstly they also are in the grip of mahajan financiers in several ways. Secondly they are at a considerable disadvantage in marketing. Most of our cottage industries need to be organised into cooperative societies. These also must discharge several functions —

(a) The society should provide loans on easy terms on the security of equipment and finished products provided such products are sold through the societies.

(b) The society should arrange for the bulk purchase and supply of much of the raw material.

(c) The society should as far as this may be feasible sell the finished products through the Central Marketing Organisation outlined under the head of Industries.

(d) The society should get the goods manufactured almost the samples and specifications where these are given by the Central Marketing Organisation.

For sometime to come it is desirable that the central marketing organisation remains under the control of the Industries Department. They have or could acquire the technical knowledge and staff required for this purpose much more easily than the Cooperative Department. It is proposed to start 100 centres of cottage industries—rural and urban—with four industrial stores.

Milk and ghee production, cattle breeding and sheep rearing are the agricultural subsidiary industries amenable to cooperative organisation. The primary societies of milk and ghee should later on be developed into unions. Also there should be a ghee grading station in Jaipur City. Modern equipment such as cream separators and ghee boilers are economically advantageous for the making of ghee. It is as a rule only a cooperative society that can afford to buy these. The ghee and milk societies should be organised as a rule only in compact areas where those products abound. A start will be made with 'boshies' and ghee producers in and round Jaipur City and in Khandar area.

6 Agr  
t l b  
d ary  
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## VII — EDUCATION

IN India once the scholar counted for more than the administrator. Then Taxila, Nalanda, Navdvipa and Mithila sent out youth filled with the love of learning. In the last 150 years all power and glory has been that of the administrator. The result has been an educational system which has prepared not for culture and citizenship, but for crams, and crumbs of office. This has been so at every level. The village primary school has been a slough of listlessness, entirely unrelated to the world in which the children live, move and have their being. The secondary school has idolised examinations but desecrated the high spirits and fertile imagination of youth. The University has been more a back wash of learning than a fount of vigorous and independent thought. The lesser the vitality the greater the imitativeness. So till the scheme of basic education with which is associated the name of Mr Gandhi, hardly any original attempt was made to reconstruct our educational systems. We remained content with ideas borrowed from other countries about half a century later than their vogue. When compulsory and free education was introduced in western countries over half a century ago in India the authorities talked of the filtration theory which suggested that if we educate the classes knowledge would filter down to the masses. The question that is troubling advanced countries now is a different one. Can democracy survive when the mass of its members cease to be educated just at the point where knowledge begins to exercise its fascination? (Laski's 'Reflection on the Revolution of Our Time')

So when several countries have made secondary education compulsory the chief problem for us is the rapid extension of primary education. Our technical education like our industrialisation is still in the embryonic stage. Our education needs not only a vast extension but also a reconstruction.

Our literacy figure is 53%

Males 94%

Women 85%

1 U e  
p m r y  
ed c t

According to the 1941 census there were the following children between the ages of 6 to 11 —

Boys 1 91 408

Girls 1 73 497

Total 3 64 905

In August 1944 the numbers of such children at school State or private were as follows —

Boys 70 266

Girls 6 962

Total 77 288

This means that we have to provide primary schools for another three lakhs of children. Taking an average of 45 pupils per primary school roughly 7 000 more primary schools are required in order to make primary education universal. So far we have roughly over 1,000 primary schools. The Sargen scheme suggests the attainment of universal primary education in 40 years. We should try to achieve it earlier, if possible. But the rate of progress will have to be much slower in the next five years than later on. In the next five years it is doubtful if we can start more than about 200

primary schools per year, as we cannot produce teachers for a larger number. We have three training schools for training teachers of all categories excepting the Bachelor of Training. We will start one more school for training primary school teachers. Such training institutions could easily be multiplied but there will not be enough pupils. As a result of the recent conversion of a large number of vernacular middle into anglo vernacular middle schools the number of vernacular final passes has fallen from about 800 to about 350 in the last two years. Of these only 40 to 50 are girls. As our primary school teachers will be trained vernacular finals it is clear that in the next five years at the very outside about 280 primary school teachers could be trained annually. During this period we will open a number of new vernacular middle secondary schools. The products of these new schools will pass out after three years. Their training will take one or two years. Thus it is after the next five years that we could open a very much larger number of primary schools every year so as to provide universal primary education for boys in about 20 to 25 years from now and for girls in a little longer period. On the extension of primary education the plan proposes an increase of expenditure from the ordinary State revenues in 5 years as follows —

Rs 8 lakhs recurring expenditure and  
Rs 11 lakhs non recurring expenditure

This will cover the recurring cost of opening 150 primary schools every year. The estimate of the non recurring expenditure is explained a little later under the head of building. It is hoped that another 50 primary schools per year could be provided for by a cess, which it is contemplated to levy in such areas

where compulsion is introduced. For this purpose a Compulsory Primary Education Bill has just been prepared. The cess must be leviable both in khalsa and non khalsa areas.

Apart from everything else compulsion is the only means of remedy in the awful wastage that takes place in primary education. Only 8% of the pupils, who join a primary school finish the full primary course : i.e. a wastage of 92%. Compulsion will be introduced in selected areas both urban and rural. The question of the age and period for which education is to be made compulsory is of the utmost importance. The report of the Central Advisory Board of Education 1944 recommends that from the start primary education should apply from the age of 6 to 14. As a result of experience most educationists are agreed that compulsion for 4 years only between the ages of 6 to 11 does not really serve its purpose. However before a final decision can be taken about this public opinion will have to be consulted.

It is proposed to start 50 new secondary schools in the 5 years in order to maintain the ratio of one secondary school for every ten primary schools. This will involve an increase of five lakhs in recurring expenditure and five lakhs non recurring expenditure.

All educationists are agreed that the old fashioned primary school must be scrapped. Instead of merely teaching the three R's by passive methods it must be integrated with life which is practical pragmatic and constructive. As a result of primary education the village boy must become a better farmer or craftsman a better citizen. There may be differences of opinion as to how exactly this revolution is to be effected,

but it is clear that piecemeal changes and modifications in the existing system will not do. The system of basic education demands that education should centre round some basic craft to which the teaching of all other subjects must be co-related. Such an approach to the unlocking of the child's mind and creative powers is more effective and fruitful not only because it enlists the powerful supports of his instincts but also because it offers opportunities for cooperative and group work in school and thus establishes lines of liaison between life in school and outside. We have had 20 of our teachers trained in the basic system at Agra and Allahabad Training Centres and this system was introduced in ten of our schools in 1943. A notable part of the original system is that should pay for itself. Several educationists doubt if it ever can fully do so. But even if it can pay for a substantial portion of the cost, it will help very considerably in universalising primary education.

(b) So far, the crafts introduced in our basic schools are paper cutting, card board work, spinning and gardening. In this State, with its glorious traditions of handicrafts, it should be possible to teach more of them in these schools varying according to the locality. As steps in the right direction we have already introduced handwork, such as paper cutting, clay modelling, 'takli' spinning in our primary schools and in all secondary schools, a practical subject has been made compulsory. Secondary school boys have to take up one of the following subjects —

Carpentry,  
Tailoring,  
Cotton spinning and weaving, or  
Agriculture

Secondary school girls must take up domestic science, including cooking sewing, laundry and nursing. Steps will be taken to improve the teaching of crafts, both in the basic and other schools by getting the teachers to take an intensive course in the proposed Cottage Industries Institute. They can conveniently do so during the summer vacation. Also the proposed Central Marketing Organisation of the Industries Department will be utilised for sale of the school products.

(c) Experience shows that the single teacher primary school is not at all successful. It is proposed to gradually eliminate such schools which number 170 by the two teacher schools. The new schools will be provided with two teachers as soon as possible.

(d) The scale of pay of primary school teachers have just been revised as follows —

P T C Rs 20 1 25 to 25 1 30 This does not include  
dearness allowance

V T C 25 1 30 to 30 1 35 ,

It is hoped that the new scales will help in recruiting

(e) In recent years co education in primary schools has made some progress with the result that about one fourth of the number of girls in primary schools are receiving co education. Co education will be encouraged but only in the smaller villages where the numbers of boys and girls are not large enough to justify separate primary schools. In other places the schools will be separate. Primary or secondary schools for girls wherever there is the expectation of a sufficient number of pupils will have priority over other institutions of the same category.



(f) Of the fifty new secondary schools that will be started ten should be high schools. Of these at least 3 will be Technical High Schools of the type suggested by the Report of the Central Advisory Board of Education 1911. These will be located in towns other than Jaipur, which are to have considerable industrial expansion, like Sawai Madhopur. Only a few such technological subjects will be taught as will specially fit the pupils for local employment. Some of the pupils who pass out from these Technical High Schools will be encouraged to join the Technological Institute which will be started in Jaipur City in order to give advanced training in a large variety of subjects.

(g) Small agricultural farms are attached at present to only 2 schools. Nine more such school farms will be set up. In schools having such farms agriculture will be introduced as an optional subject. Students who pass out from such secondary schools could go on to the Agriculture School to be started in Jaipur City.

(h) The Maharani Gayatri Devi Girls' High School has been a notable success and will be developed further as a model school on advanced lines.

Higher  
Education

A Medical College, a Mechanical and Electrical Engineering College and an Agricultural College have been proposed under the different departments concerned. The Maharaja's College already has co-education but a separate Women's Degree College is necessary. It is hoped to start this from 1916. With all these institutions in the State it should be very feasible to start in two or three years a University of Rajasthan with its centre at Jaipur. This may be of the affiliating type. The plan provides for the necessary funds.

Adult education in India has not yet become adolescent. The mass literacy movements started in British India have not made much progress. The problem has to be tackled with by the State with far greater vigour than in the past if the blot of illiteracy is to be eradicated. It is proposed to start 100 adult schools every year. Most of these will be put in charge of regular school teachers on a voluntary basis.

They will be paid a bonus of Rs 4/ per adult male literate. For urban areas whole time staff will have to be employed. Panchayats and large industrial concerns should also help in adult education.

Public Libraries and reading rooms should exist in all towns and almost all villages if the literacy secured by adult education is to be maintained. Government have recently started libraries and reading rooms in 18 towns libraries in 37 villages and 5 reading rooms in Jaipur City. Also a Children's Library and Play room has been added to the Maharaja's Public Library in Jaipur City. Government propose to establish 100 more libraries and reading rooms in towns and villages. It is also expected that more such institutions will spring up in the future entirely through the efforts of Municipalities larger Panchayats thikanedars and other public spirited individuals.

The revival of the indigenous theatre folk dance and community music will be fostered not only through village schools but also panchayats. It is common experience that such activities and organized game do more than anything else to create that corporate spirit, which alone can make

their own are housed in dharamshala temples hired or lent buildings. In Jaipur the City of palaces and mansions primary and secondary schools instead of being the minor temples of learning with one or two exceptions are housed in buildings distinguished only by being thoroughly cramped ill ventilated and ugly, and they—both boys and girls schools—neither own nor have the use of any play grounds. All this bitter neglect of decades will take time to remedy but we must do the best we can in the next five years. A separate provision of five lakhs has been made for immediate improvement of existing school buildings primary and secondary all over the State and the provision of play grounds in Jaipur City. Secondly it is proposed that every year 200 primary schools should be provided with khatkhata pucca buildings at an average cost of Rs 1000/ each. The non recurring cost of 11 lakhs provided for the extension of primary education thus covers 10 lakhs for this purpose. One lakh is for equipment of the 750 new primary schools which are to be opened from the ordinary revenues of the State during the five years. Thirdly the primary education cess which is expected to start and finance 200 primary schools during the same period should be levied at rates which suffices to cover the cost of buildings and equipment required for these schools. Thus it should be possible to provide during these five years proper buildings not only for all the new primary schools to be opened but also for about 200 or a quarter of the existing primary schools.

11. Educa-  
tion of  
backward  
communi-  
ties.

Efforts have been made not wholly without success to get Harijan boys admitted in ordinary schools. These efforts must be intensified to the

highest degree. Nevertheless for a few years to come perhaps the interests of this community may require separate primary schools for their boys and girls. As any of these as may be wanted will have a priority over general primary schools to be opened every year and only to new girls primary schools that may be required.

Also one lakh of rupees have been provided for scholarships for all stages and kinds of education to be given exclusively to

- (a) Harijans
- (b) Members of backward communities
- (c) Poor and deserving students

For each category girls will not only be eligible but be specially favoured.

It is in first seven years of a child's life that the battle for freedom and progress both for him or her and the country is won or lost. To popularise kindergarten training we must start five primary kindergartens in Jaipur City and the larger towns. Provision has been made for training two Jaipurian men each year as kindergarten teachers. It is also proposed to start by way of experiments one or two women's Night Schools in Jaipur City. These may be affiliated to the Technical School so that the work can not only become literate but receive higher technical knowledge in order to qualify for promotion. It is expected that the larger industrial concerns will cooperate wholeheartedly in this venture.

In the current year's budget the allotment for education is 17,20,000 while the total estimated expenditure is 18,70,000.

penditure is Rs 2,59 00 000 or a percentage of 9.95. This plan provides for an increase in the recurring costs under the head of Education and for educational institutions included in the plans of other departments aggregating to a total of Rs 42 88 000 or an annual average of Rs 8 57 600. With this increase the expenditure on Education would become 15.17 per cent of the same total expenditure as in the current year.

### VIII — MEDICAL RELIEF

THERE are 2 State hospitals and 8 dispensaries in Jaipur City and 33 State dispensaries in districts. There are also 12 Thikana or private dispensaries in the districts. This gives one hospital for about 60 000 populations which is grossly inadequate. The position is aggravated considerably by the fact that there are hardly any private allopathic practitioners in the districts. Therefore apart from these dispensaries the rural areas have no means of medical relief other than *vaids* and *hakims* who are as a rule not qualified. The ideal would be to have a dispensary within 5 miles of every village or town. This would require 5 dispensaries. This ideal cannot be realised within 5 years among other reasons owing to a lack of medical personnel. This plan proposes to increase the number of dispensaries in the State to at least 100 in the course of the next five years and to adopt other ameliorative measures.

It has been decided to establish a Medical College in Jaipur and it is expected to start teaching from July 1946. It will admit a maximum number of 100 students both men and women. We rely on a regular flow of students from other Rajputana States also. Also arrangements will be made immediately to train a sufficient number of female and male nurses, midwives and compounders at the Lady Willingdon Hospital and State Zenana Hospital. A refresher Course for State Medical Officers will be instituted at the Lady Willingdon Hospital.

(a) All the district dispensaries are all ill equipped and have insufficient accommodation. The dispensaries at the three district headquarters other

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than Jaipur City will be converted into first class district hospitals with at least ten male and ten female beds and adequate medical and nursing staff

(b) Thirty five new second class State dispensaries will be started in Tehsil headquarters and towns with over two thousand population. It is expected that several new thikana or private dispensaries will also be established in the next few years

(c) The Lady Willingdon Hospital and the State Zenana Hospital are first class institutions, but require some additions by way of buildings, which will be provided as soon as possible. Also three of the dispensaries in Jaipur City will be re-organised and provided as soon as possible with better qualified doctors and more subordinate staff and subsequently inpatient wards will be added in order to admit the less serious cases and thus make more room in the two main hospitals for the more serious cases. The Lady Willingdon Hospital has 650 beds and the State Zenana Hospital 150 beds. This is quite inadequate. Funds have been provided for these purposes

Women's  
medical  
relief

It is a matter of the deepest regret that so far no arrangements have been made outside Jaipur City for the treatment of women. It is now proposed to appoint women graduate doctors at the 3 first class district dispensaries and 25 graduate or licentiate women doctors as a rule at second class district dispensaries or in exceptional circumstances at women's hospitals to be built separately. It is better to appoint a large number of these women doctors and let them to start work in the existing dispensaries rather than

start a limited number of separate women's dispensaries in the rural areas. Quarters will be built for these women doctors and additions and alterations will be made to existing dispensary buildings. Also women nurses will be appointed in such dispensaries as have women doctors. These women doctors will also control and supervise child welfare and maternity work of midwives who will be appointed to work in rural areas as indicated under Public Health. This will obviate the necessity of appointing Health Visitors for supervision of child welfare work. This will not only make for economy but also prevent the lack of co-ordination between women's hospitals and child welfare and maternity workers which is a common experience in several of the British Indian provinces.

There is a Tuberculosis Sanatorium near Jaipur City but it has no free beds. A hundred bedded free ward for poor patients will be added to it. A start is to be made immediately. A T B Clinic will be started at once in Jaipur City and three such clinics will be added at the district headquarters. 4 T b  
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Ayurvedic and Unani systems still command a large measure of public confidence and are comparatively cheap. It has therefore been decided to start Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries in rural areas as an experimental measure. 25 Ayurvedic and 5 Unani dispensaries will be started in such towns or villages as are at a distance from the existing State dispensaries. Further it is proposed to improve the teaching in Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine. Ayurvedic medicine at present is taught in a section of the existing State Sanskrit College which is very 5 Ayur  
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unsatisfactory, while there is a separate aided Unani Tibbia College. It is hoped to establish a separate Ayurvedic College within the next two years. Also the aid to the Unani Tibbia College which is very meagre will be increased.

9. S. Said  
d. Medical  
Practitioner  
Notes

As it will take about ten years to have a dispensary within five miles of every town or village it is necessary to subsidise qualified medical practitioners, allopathic and indigenous to settle in rural areas not served by dispensaries. The subsidies will vary according to the system of medicine, and qualifications and it will be paid for the first few years only during which time the practitioners should be able to establish themselves. In the next five years it should be possible to subsidise twenty such practitioners. The additional advantage in subsidising allopathic practitioners will be that they will be utilised for health work in the neighbourhood particularly at the time of epidemics and for inspection of the health of school children.

7. Medical  
Legislation

The Jaipur Medical Act 1913 and the Jaipur Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi Practitioners Act, 1913 will be enforced immediately. These provide for the compulsory registration of qualified medical practitioners. There is also a provision under which those not registered under one of these Acts and not in regular practice on the first of September 1913 of any recognized system of medicine or surgery will be debarred from practice.

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## IX—PUBLIC HEALTH

Our towns and villages are the microbes paradise of life is about one third European and one half of the death rate very high but the masses is very poor. A rapid aspects of public health work

Ten Jaipurian Medical Students stipends for acquiring the Diploma. Also ten Jaipurians will be appointed Inspectors. All of them will be trained. A Public Health Institute will be established to prepare sera carry out analysis and train staff. A Vital Statistics Act established immediately. A Sanitation Act applicable all over the State enacted shortly.

A Health Officer and an Assistant have been appointed for each District. will have to be supplemented by sanitary units one for each Nizamat. anti epidemic and other health units to render elementary medical relief by dispensaries.

One Malarial Officer and ten Sanitary Surveyors will be appointed. Some already gone for training. It is to be followed up by large scale works such as filling up of insanitary drains, drainage works. 10 lakhs have been allocated for such works. Sale of quinine or



and when possible transport serious cases to neighbouring dispensaries

(a) A Leper Asylum will be opened in Jaipur City in order to enable the segregation of lepers. The buildings are under construction. An experienced leprosy specialist will be appointed immediately in order to train over medical officers in charge of district dispensaries in the detection and treatment of leprosy particularly in the earliest stage, when it is much more amenable to cure than later. Special publicity measures will be undertaken to spread knowledge in both rural and urban areas about the earliest symptoms and the good chances of cure of the disease if treatment is availed of without delay.

(b) Three new Skin Veneral and Infectious Diseases Hospital will be opened in the three district headquarters. There is already one in Jaipur City and this will be provided with new buildings.

9 Special  
Institution  
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Tempora  
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c staff  
and labour  
r quir d

The plan shows against the bigger items of road construction the technical staff that will be required. These total up to a large number. But as all the roads will not be constructed simultaneously actually a much smaller number will suffice. The majority of these will have to be recruited temporarily from outside. The unskilled labour will be available easily, and an attempt will be made to form a Civil Pioneer Force amongst the demobilized soldiers under their own officers to help in the construction of roads under the supervision of the higher technical staff.

Indur et  
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ment.

Some economists think that the Bombay Plan is unduly optimistic in hoping that within 15 years the proportion of people engaged in industries can be raised to 26% : a more than doubled. Even in the U.S.A. only 27% of workers are engaged in industries. In any case industries cannot do more than absorb some of the surplus engaged in agricultural production. It cannot provide employment for all. Thus in any plan of comprehensive economic development not only must we develop industries and improve the purchasing power of the agriculturists but also increase the scope of tertiary occupations i.e. trade, transport and services. In the United Kingdom and the U.S.A. such occupations engage 50% and 47% respectively of the population. Even more than public utilities the development of roads and transport is the key stone to the increase of such tertiary occupations.

With the expansion of transport trade will increase especially distributive trade. Markets will then become active new shopping areas will spring up, banking and financial agencies will arise. A great increase in employment will result from all this and the effects will be cumulative. Not only unskilled labourers but technicians of all kinds will be required and intellectual workers for management and clerical works.

## XI —RAILWAY

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THE recent development of motor vehicle transport necessitates a reorientation of railway policy. Previously it was considered necessary to build railways within 15 miles of every village. Now many branch line projects which would have been justifiable when the bullock cart reigned supreme would be a waste of money. The Government of India have now come to the conclusion that new railways should only be built where a traffic survey shows that a road is unlikely to be able adequately to take care of the traffic. The main target therefore of railway development in the future will be in the intensive development of traffic on the existing lines so as to give faster better and if possible—though of this there are small hopes—cheaper service to the public combined with better service conditions for the personnel of the railway services.

1 1 3

In accordance with these principles the only new railway project is the Sanganeer Malpur Banas River railway extension. This will involve a capital expenditure of 84 lakhs and should give a return of about 4%. It will serve some of the richest agricultural tracts in the State and enable large scale industrial development of the area particularly in the line of cotton mills, cement and lime factories.

1 Extension  
of railways

The building of new coaching stock and replacement of old stock have been provided for at a cost of 15 lakhs. The new third class coaches will provide more and better accommodation.

2 New  
stock

Some additions to such amenities have been made recently but much more is required. Four lakhs have been provided for this purpose.

3 Amenities  
for third  
class  
passengers  
at railway  
stations



4 State  
Motor  
Transport  
Service

It is now generally recognized that the efficiency of public transport as a whole and the interests of the community require that both road and rail services should be controlled by a single authority. There are two ways of achieving this. The State may either secure the maximum coordination between road and rail interests by the usual methods of control of fares, routes and traffic or the State may nationalise both the railway and the motor transport. Of the two alternatives we have decided in favour of the latter. The State already owns the local railway and will now organise its own motor transport system, to cover all the important roads and operate this in coordination with the railway. It should be possible to employ a number of ex-service drivers in this organisation. The venture should yield a return of about 4%.

5 Railway  
Freights

Railway freights will be revised in order to further the industrial and agricultural development of the State. In this direction the lead and real substantial help has to come from the Central Government by a revision of railway freights all over India.

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## XII —LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT AND IMPROVEMENT

THE condition of our towns and villages reflect the inertia of centuries. Both are characterised by appalling insanitary conditions. Metalled roads, pavements and drains are rarities in towns. In villages they do not exist at all. Several villages still do not have pakha wells. Others have baories which cause the terrible disease of guineaworm. Towns are congested and villages planless. Government has earnestly taken up the general sanitary improvement of towns and villages. A general grant of one lakh and special grants were made for this purpose last year. A pipe water supply has been arranged for Dausa Municipality entirely at Government expense. All baories in tehsil Toda Rai Singh are being converted into draw wells at government expense. A Jaipur City Improvement Committee has recently been reconstituted. Town Improvement Committees have been set up in several towns under the chairmanship of Deputy Commissioners. Allotment of lands have been made for this purpose. A few villages are being replanned and land required is being provided free by the State.

Development to be lasting and vital must spring from the consent and the corporate efforts of the people themselves. Local bodies to a progressive State are what cells are to a living organism. A system of local self government therefore has to be created at every stage.

(a) The Jaipur City Municipality has been reconstituted under a new Act with vastly increased powers and an elected Chairman.

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g bod. s.

(b) Thirty one new Town Municipalities have been created and have just started functioning with the help of subsidies from the State and the bigger thikanas. Both are considering the question of transferring some of their present sources of income to these new municipal bodies.

(c) A Panchayat Act has been enacted on the lines of the Mysore Panchayat Act. This invests panchayats with far more comprehensive functions and larger powers of taxation than similar bodies exercise in most British Indian Provinces. It is expected that at least a thousand panchayats will be established in the next five years each panchayat comprising a town, a village or a number of villages.

(d) In the near future legislation will be undertaken to invest the Jaipur City Improvement Committee and some of the more important Town Improvement Committee with statutory powers and wider representation than these have at present. Experience elsewhere shows the necessity of getting the town planning and improvement work carried out by a statutory body other than the municipality.

(e) A Central Advisory Board with district branches was constituted in 1939 for bringing to the notice of Government the administrative needs of the people. Recently the State Rural Development Board with branches in the district have been constituted and have proved very useful. But it is recognized that we require statutory district boards to whom Government can delegate to a substantial extent its functions relating to ration, building departments. In British India the statutory district boards have been functioning for a considerable period but generally have

not achieved conspicuous success. One of the reasons for this is that the villages in British India are still without panchayats having such functions and powers as constitute these into effective local administrative units and corporate bodies. Our district boards should spring from and be integrated into a vigorous system of panchayats all over the State.

(a) The improvement of Jaipur City has to be <sup>the</sup> <sup>im</sup> <sup>p</sup> <sup>t</sup> <sup>of</sup> <sup>Jaipur</sup> <sup>City</sup> worthy of its ancient beauty its position as the metropolis where live about one fifteenth of the total population of the State and which in addition to being the capital is the first city in almost every sphere of life industrial commercial and educational. It must therefore be the spear head of civic advance and the symbol of the State progress. Improvement already carried out had first to be devoted largely to what are known as external schemes the lay out of new residential and industrial areas the latter numbering as many as six pipes were not available owing to the war for more underground sewage than a total length of about two miles. The expenditure incurred in the past four years is as follows —

	Rs
Acquisition of lands and buildings	1 00 000
Lay out of new residential and industrial areas including roads drains and lighting	8 00 000
58 model workmen's quarters at about Rs 2 000/ each	1 00 000
Underground sewerage	2 25 000
Paving of rastas or lanes	6 35 000
Other improvements	2 40 000
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>35 00 000</b>

Income from sale of plots etc  
already realised

14 00 000

A large number of the lands and buildings acquired have been or are to be utilised for public buildings, parks, markets and roads. Plots yet to be sold are expected to realise about ten lakhs. The lay out of the new residential and industrial areas will thus have largely paid for itself.

(b) The improvement schemes that remain are largely internal schemes of clearing congestion and the more expensive items of sanitary improvement which have yet to be worked out in detail but may provisionally be outlined as below —

(1) *(Clearance of slums & congested areas)* Areas like Ghat Darwaza to Wanda Nala, Ramganj, Chaupar to Gangapole Gate, Top Khan, Des Purani Basti are all foul spots unfit for human habitation. Five lakhs have been provided for clearing such areas. Compensation will be paid largely for buildings only as almost all the land belongs to the State (Kucha Upar). The dehouseed may be given first preference in any new residential plots that may be laid out but most of these areas will be left open as lung spaces, or playgrounds or utilised for schools, child welfare and maternity centres, clubs, gymnasiums or public buildings. Most of the dehouseed will be given plots which are already being laid out outside the City walls on most sides.

(2) *Sweepers quarters* It is necessary for the State to build as soon as possible suitable

quarters for sweepers both municipal employees and customary. The special reasons for this are indicated later. The model workmen's quarters which have been built have two living rooms and cost about Rs. 200 each. Sweepers quarters mostly each with one living room should cost about Rs. 100/ each. Five lakhs have been provided under this head.

- iii) *Workmen's quarters* The 68 model workmen's quarters already built have been occupied and there is considerable demand for their purchase. It is proposed to sell these and build other quarters with the proceeds and so on. This by itself will not enable us to build as many such quarters as are required and the poorest classes will not be benefitted. An effort will be made to get co-operative house building societies comprising the poorest artisan classes to build houses for them. Government may advance loans to such societies on a very small interest and help with other concessions. In these operations preference will be given to those who will be rehoused as a result of slum clearance. If they are owners of the buildings that are to be dismantled they will get compensation. With a loan to supplement the amount they could build better new houses. The new houses would of course be mortgaged till the loans were repaid. If these efforts do not succeed, the State may have to undertake to itself build more workmen's

lity also. If the essence of morality is kindness, then you can make people moral only by making them happy. In this proper recreation helps considerably. The State must, therefore positively encourage athletic and cultural recreation. Clubs playgrounds gymnasiums swimming tanks should be made available for all classes including the working classes and children. Dramatic and musical activities should be encouraged by construction of an open air theatre and a close theatre and music hall combined. It is hoped that the public, particularly the well to do will donate generously for such purposes. State help will usually take the form of grants of land on a concessional or nominal rent and in particularly deserving cases cash grants also. Suitable areas for these purposes are being reserved in the new improvement schemes and will be secured inside the City walls also as a result of the clearance of congested areas. One lakh has been provided for cash grants.

- (ix) *Minor sanitary improvements including paving of Ganda Nala* Six lakhs have been provided under this head as detailed in the appendix.

The total requirements indicated above amount to 57 lakhs. From this should be deducted ten lakhs which are expected to be realised from sale of plots already laid out and another ten lakhs for plots to be laid in the future.

( c ) But there remains another large and necessary item This is the extension of water supply The present position is very unsatisfactory

Ramgarh water supply scheme	12 million gallons
was designed for	per day
Aman Sahab Scheme	5
	<hr/>
	17
	<hr/>

Consumption during the peak months of 1944 was 24 million gallons per day

Even with this excessive pumping in 1944 water supply worked out roughly to 9 gallons per day per head Usually 20 gallons per head is considered really satisfactory The excessive pumping required in recent years is of course largely explained by the increase of population that has taken place since 1941 when the population stood at about 175000 Now it is estimated to be about 225000 In the next five years with vastly increased industrial activities population is likely to increase by another 75000 With underground sewage motor houses will take to flush latrines requiring an increased supply of water per capita A large extension of water supply system is therefore essential It was very unfortunate that in 1931 when the Ramgarh water supply scheme was started the 12 million scheme was preferred to the 33 million scheme now Now two alternatives can be considered Either to go in for the 33 million Ramgarh scheme or to tap the Dhund Nadi at a distance of about 8 miles from Lachman Doongri by means of a battery of tube wells The former was estimated in 1930 to cost as much as



Rs 43 lakhs. This however provided British steel pipes. It is possible that within a year or two Indian cast iron or high pressure cement pipes may be available at a cheaper rate. The Dhund Nadi scheme would be much cheaper because it would require only about 8 miles of pipes as compared with 17 miles from Ramgarh to Lachman Doongri. Also it will save the cost of filtration because sub soil water will be utilised. It is considered that there is plenty of water in the sub soil but a trial bore, which will be put up shortly alone can make sure. If this scheme materialises, it may cost roughly Rs 25 lakhs.

The City improvement schemes after setting off the proceeds from the sale of plots and the extension of water supply are likely to cost at least 72 lakhs. It would not be fair for Government to meet this entire expenditure from its general revenues. The following suggestions for easing the burden on the general revenues have to be considered.

(1) At present Government have to meet the bulk of the expenditure of Jaipur Municipality by means of net grant averaging about three lakhs a year. The Municipal Council levy only very minor taxes, which yield them only about a lakh a year. This is a unique position which must be altered. Obviously it is only fair that the municipality must levy new taxes for which there is the amplest scope so that it has an income of its own which more than covers its recurring expenditure. In this manner the recurring grants of about three lakhs a year made by Government to the municipality can be diverted to the capital cost of the works indicated above. This may provide about 12 lakhs for the purpose. Even so another 60 lakhs

will have to be found. This also is too heavy for the State's general revenues to bear. It would be equitable, therefore if the Municipality took a loan of at least 20 lakhs for the purpose of contributing towards the extension of water supply underground sewage or other schemes which will principally benefit the existing habitations. The annual repayment instalment in respect of such a loan spread over a period of 20 or 30 years together with concessional interest would by no means be beyond the capacity of the Municipality. In British India smaller municipalities take and repay larger loans for similar purposes. Thus the total amount required from the general revenues of the State for improvements in Jaipur City in the next five years has been estimated to be 35 lakhs.

(1) Nowhere perhaps, is the lot of customary sweepers so unjust as here. They have to work in the most insanitary conditions and yet their wages are grossly inadequate. Even the new Municipalities Act makes it penal for them to stop work but does not give the municipality powers to compel householders to pay fair wages. The result is that most of the customary sweepers are heavily indebted to bichras. To these money lenders go a considerable part of their cash earnings while they live largely on scraps of food which they get from householders and proceeds from the sale of night soil in which they are supposed to have customary rights and which is dried into cakes round about their houses. This state of affairs must be remedied without delay. The State must build sweepers' quarters for municipal and customary sweepers. These must be distributed all over the City so that they may not have to live far from their

places of work. The law must be changed so as to ensure that householders pay fair rates. Then the customary rights in night soil must be liquidated. The sweepers' Co-operative society must be formed so as to prevent unscrupulous exploitation by money lenders. Conditions of service will be improved as a result of sanitary improvements in the labour

8 Urgent  
improvement  
in municipal  
towns

These towns are the Augean stables of centuries. It will take time to convert these into centres of civic life, clean, sanitary and well equipped with all public utilities. We must first provide their urgent requirements which are as follows —

- (a) *Improvement of water supply.* All bories which supply drinking water and are responsible for the widespread prevalence of the terrible disease of guinea worm must be immediately filled up and converted into draw wells. Existing wells must be repaired and cleaned periodically.
- (b) Roads and lanes must be paved and pucca drains provided.
- (c) General sanitary improvements must be effected. The most important need is to have an adequate number of sweepers, and proper arrangements for removal of night soil and rubbish.
- (d) Lighting should be improved.
- (e) Specially congested areas should be opened out and where necessary new improved areas should be laid out with the help of town improvement committees and State agency. Government have already taken in hand

improvement schemes in respect of three municipalities Jhunjhunn Dausa Chatsu In place of Sawai Madhopur an entirely new town to be called Sawai Manpur is being laid out The old town is particularly unhealthy for various reasons Its water supply is brackish and it is so situated in the midst of adjoining hills that with every heavy shower of rain the whole town gets flooded for hours The new town will have large industrial areas Several new industrial concerns have already been allotted plots in these areas This new town with rail connection with both B B & C I R (broad gauge) and the Jaipur State Railway (meter gauge) will be ideally situated both for large scale industries and for wholesale export and import business and should thus become the Gateway of Jaipur State A large mandi is being established close to the railway station The new government offices court and other public buildings required for the town since its recent construction as the district headquarters are already under construction In all these towns where improvement schemes have been taken in hand town improvement committees have been set up and are consulted These improvement schemes including the lay out of the new town at Sawai Madhopur are expected to be self supporting through sale of the new plots

places of work. The law must be changed so as to ensure that householders pay fair rate. Then the customary rights in rich soil must be liquidated. The sweepers' Co-operative societies must be formed so as to prevent unscrupulous exploitation by money lenders. Conditions of service will be improved as a result of sanitary improvement at all levels below.

8. Urgent  
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The old towns are the Augean stables of centuries. It will take time to convert these into centres of civil life, clean, sanitary and well equipped with all public utilities. We must first provide their urgent requirements which are as follows —

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of which has already been realised in some village or the other but not all together anywhere in India. Improved agriculture with plenty of vegetables and fruits fullest irrigation consolidated holdings cooperative societies for credit purchase and marketing controlled markets better cattle no stud bulls except the approved ones first aid treatment of cattle disease improved crafts a subsidiary occupation for most cultivators small industries utilising electric power where necessary a communal forest ample but controlled grazing good drinking water supply roads and main lanes paved and drained with electric lighting pitted rubbish no unnecessary ponds or pits medical relief and a child welfare and maternity centre a panchayatghar organised games a theatre community dancing and singing a radio a library and reading room boys and girls men and women all literate and thoroughly alive and above all with the will to improve and the capacity to unite and work for the common good. Doubtless when this new cup of community life is passed round once again to our villages after the stagnation of some centuries it will frequently spill over. But it is only through this fermentation and failure that the new order will emerge. There is no other way in this as in higher spheres of the greatest of all arts self government. The statement enumerates the government grants that are proposed to be given to local bodies. But no local bodies can live even on the lowest plane on government doles. They must tax themselves fairly and boldly. Most of all both Government and the leaders of the people must be fired by vision and armed with foresight and a determination that never falters as only thus maps cease to be maps and become romantic visions and cities leap to life and become pageants of history.



estimated at about 52 per cent. Different ways are possible for financing the rest of the capital cost. One of these would be for the State to raise a loan for the purpose.

As for the increase in recurring expenditure entailed by the plan, there is firstly the increased recurring income that would accrue as a result of the change over from the investment in the Government of India securities to the highly productive schemes indicated above. Secondly the tax resources in general of this State have hitherto been less developed than in most of the States and there is considerable scope for increasing the receipts from existing taxes and also by way of new taxes. Thus the cost of the plan both capital and recurring expenditure on the finances of the State is less than the expenditure of the plan will help to create a reserve fund of employment which will cover the unemployment of the war and a reserve fund of employment to an undue fall in the net few years. The State's economic welfare will be increased in the long run by the increase in the revenue.



### XIII — FINANCE

The total capital cost of the Five Year Plan amounts to nine crores. Its recurring cost of five years works out to nearly one crore twenty lakhs. In other words we may estimate a permanent annual increase in the recurring expenditure of twenty five lakhs.

Out of the capital cost about six crores will be for projects which will be directly and immediately revenue earning or highly productive. The chief among these are the hydro electric and irrigation projects totalling nearly four crores and the railway extension costing nearly one crore. Lesser projects of this nature are many such as the projects for increase of irrigation by minor means involving government expenditure of about fourteen lakhs twenty lakhs investments in new heavy or medium industries State motor transport services involving four lakhs. The large scale increase in afforestation will be highly productive but only after a lapse of at least ten years.

The reserve funds of the State amount to about six and half crores. Of these about four and half crores are invested in three or three and half per cent Government of India securities. If the proceeds of these four and half crores securities are utilized for financing the hydro-electric scheme the irrigation projects and the railway extension scheme the net annual yield after defraying the maintenance charges will amount to considerably more than the interest that at present accrues to the State. The irrigation plan shows that the average net yield on the hydro electric scheme and the irrigation projects can safely be

estimated at about 52 per cent. Different ways are possible for financing the rest of the capital cost. One of these would be for the State to raise loan for the purpose.

As for the increase in recurring expenditure entailed by the plan there is firstly the increased recurring income that would accrue as a result of the change over from the investment in the Government of India securities to the highly productive schemes indicated above. Secondly the tax resources in general of this State have hitherto been less developed than in most other States and there is considerable scope for increase both in the receipts from existing taxes as for instance excise and also by way of new taxation. Thus the cost of the plan both capital and recurring are well within the finances of the State. At the same time the execution of the plan will help to tide over the reduction of employment which will now set in because of the end of the war and also serve to check any tendencies to an undue fall in prices that may appear within the next few years. Above all the effect of the plan on the economic welfare of the people will be manifold and this increase in general prosperity is bound to be reflected in the revenues of the State.

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